HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1821. No. 92.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

FOR SALE,

A Surveying Compass and Chain, of good quality. Inquire at this office.

October 3. 86—3t

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE
NORTH CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer.

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged, and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence the first Saturday in January next, if sufficient encouragement be obtained.

☞ Printers favourably disposed, particularly in this and the adjoining states, are requested to give the above two or three insertions.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscribers having commenced the grocery business under the firm of *JAMES PHILLIPS & SON*, in the house lately occupied by Charles Bruce & Co. are now receiving a general assortment of articles in their line, which they will sell for cash only; among which are the following, viz.

Brown Sugar, 1st and 2d quality,
Loaf do.
Coffee,
Imperial and Hyson Tea,
Cheese,
Jamaica and N. E. Rum,
Sherry, Madeira and Malaga } Wine,
Brandy and Whiskey,
Molasses,
Chocolate,
Candles,
Cotton Cards,
Nails, assorted,
Powder and Shot, assorted,
Crockery Ware, assorted,
Glass Ware,
Window Glass, 8 by 10,
Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Writing Paper,
Coarse Shoes, assorted,
Bed Cords and Plough Lines,
Paints, assorted,
Dye stuffs, assorted.

James Phillips,
Wm. H. Phillips.

November 5, 1821. 91—

LATELY PUBLISHED
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
The Young Communicant's Catechism,
By the Rev. John Willison.
WITH
Questions and Counsel for Young Converts,
By the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.

October 3. 86—tf

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Camp Meeting at Hawfields Meeting house, on Saturday night the 14th instant, a Sorrel Mare, mane and tail of a light colour, about five feet two inches high, five years old last spring; a white spot in her forehead about the size of a dollar; had on a plated bit snaffle bridle and martingale, a saddle with plated stirrup irons, behind which was tied a light drab coloured great coat with a large cape, lined with green baze. A store was broken open about 10 miles from the meetinghouse on Saturday evening, and a person by the name of John Moore is missing, and is supposed to have taken the mare. He is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, of rather a dark complexion, a large head of hair, very black; large whiskers; and a ring worm all round his face, dark eyes. Had on when he left here very ragged clothing; and took with him a pair of cassimere pantaloons of a gray colour, large legs; and two coats, one a mixt cloth, tolerably well worn, and the other a blue bombazette long tailed coat, half worn. No other clothing recollected. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said mare to the subscriber, or give information so that she may be obtained.

James Strayhorn,
Five miles east of Hillsborough.

Orange county, Oct. 19. 89—3w

☞ The editors of the Western Carolinian will please give the above three insertions, and forward their account to this office.

State of North Carolina.

WAKE COUNTY.

In Equity.—In the matter of Thomas Cobbs and others.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable Court of Equity, for the county and state aforesaid, I shall expose to sale, on Monday the third day of December next, the house and lot in the city of Raleigh, known by the name of the Union Tavern, now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Jeter, and formerly by capt. William Scott, situated on Fayetteville street, near the court-house. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, negotiable and payable at either of the banks in this place

John S. Ellis, C. & M. E.

Raleigh, October 10, 1821. 88—6w

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

Nancy Cloud vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justices' execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plantiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of her debt and costs of suit.

Test.

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *Wm. N. PRATT & Co.* are requested to come forward and pay the same without delay, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection; and all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for payment, to

Wm. N. Pratt.

October 29, 1821. 90—2w

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Faucett vs *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plantiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

Test.

J Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

Child & Clancy vs *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plantiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of heir debt and costs of suit.

Test.

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

Thomas N. S. Hargis vs *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justices' execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Cain & Son vs *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000	Dollars, is	$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12, 00
2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks,	More Prizes than Blanks.		25,000
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is			25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dollars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

*** Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw, } *MANAGERS.*

Hillsborough, May 2.

PROPOSALS
OF BENJ. & THOS. KITE, PHILADELPHIA,
For Publishing by Subscription,
A NEW,
COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL
NATURAL HISTORY,
Of all the most remarkable
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles and Insects,
IN THE KNOWN WORLD;
Illustrative of their Natures, Manners, Dispositions, Habits, &c.
FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION OF
J. MACLOC, ESQ.

Much improved and enlarged in the Descriptions, and by the introduction of a great number of Animals which were not in the London edition.

Embellished with Fifty-Seven Copper-plate Engravings,

And representing near Four Hundred Animals.

BY BENJAMIN MAYO.

The work will be contained in one large duodecimo volume, printed on good paper with a fair type and well bound; price to subscribers Two Dollars.

The work is expected to be ready for delivery in the 12th month (December) next.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this office.*

Aug. 15. 79—

Hillsborough Academy.

☞ CONTRACTORS WANTED. ☜

THE committee appointed for the purpose are desirous to contract with a proper person or persons for the building of an Academy in the town of Hillsborough. The house will be of brick, and large enough to contain about 150 students. Proposals will be received until the first Monday in December next. Those wishing to contract will make their proposals in writing to the subscriber, with whom a plan of the building is deposited, which can be seen on application, and by whom the payments will be made known.

Jos. A. Woods, *Sec'y*

October 31, 1821. 90—

☞ The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to give the above three insertions.

FOR SALE,

My house and lot, on Queen street. For terms apply to Wm. Kirkland, Esq. or Dr. Webb.

William Rider.

October 3, 1821 86—tf

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Of Orange county, N. C. proposes publishing, in one handsome octavo volume, the following valuable works, viz.

First,
A CHAIN OF TRUTHS;
OR,
A Dissertation on the Harmony of the Gospel.
Delivered as a Compendium of Faith.
By J. Allen, a strict Trinitarian.

Second,
The Baptists vindicated from some Groundless Charges.
BY JOHN BRINE.

Third,
Motives to Love and Unity among Calvinists, who differ in some Points.
A dialogue between Christophilus, Philalethes and Philagathus.
BY JOHN BRINE.

Fourth,
THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM;
OR,
The Travels of the Children of Israel Spiritualized.

Fifth,
THE DOCTRINES
OF
The imputation of Sin to Christ, and the imputation of his Righteousness to his People.
Clearly stated, explained, and improved.
BY J. BRINE.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be neatly printed, on fine paper, with a plain handsome type, and contain about four hundred pages.

The price, to subscribers, will be two dollars, handsomely bound; to non-subscribers the price will be two dollars twenty-five cents.

Any person who may be disposed to encourage the work, and who shall procure eight subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

☞ Subscriptions received by John Campbell, Orange county, and at this office.

*** *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to the publisher the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice.*

March 6 56—

FOR SALE,
A second hand Backgammon Board.
Inquire at this Office.

May 16. 86—

Rural Economy.

" And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

AGRICULTURE.

An orchard is a useful part of a farm, but labour and care are necessary to procure and preserve it. Where an orchard is wanting, it is of importance to obtain one that will yield fruit of a good quality: such trees will occupy no more ground, nor require any more fence than those which produce the worst.

The first object is to form a nursery; this may be large or small so as to suit the views and interest of the owner. If he wishes only to raise trees for his own use, a very small plat will be sufficient; but if he contemplates raising them to supply others, a large one will be necessary. Good trees will find a ready market, and afford a profit. The seed should be placed on ground that is neither very wet nor dry, and not so rich as that on which you intend to transplant them. The land on which you sow the seed should be plowed or dug deep some time in August; and in the end of October the seed may be sown in the pumice. If you do not intend to graft, great care should be used in selecting seed from fruit of a good quality, but grafting is the most certain mode of obtaining the best. The labour and care to prepare the land, sow the seed, loosen the ground and keep it clear of weeds, will not exceed that of raising a bed of beets, carrots or parsnips, of equal extent, which few farmers omit. It would be better for those who want an orchard to neglect those vegetables for one year, than neglect to raise trees for a nursery. But the fact is the farmer has time for both, and neither should be neglected.

When the trees are two or three years old, they should be placed in a trench in the nursery, in lines of three feet apart, and the trees twelve or fourteen inches distant from each other in the trench, which should be of a depth and width sufficient to receive the roots of the tree. In taking up the tree, care is necessary not to break off any of its roots, and the small fibrous roots should be trimmed off, and all useless limbs, and particularly those which interfere with each other. The trees should be hoed every spring—no weeds or grass should at any time be suffered to grow near them nor any suckers on them. When they are six or seven feet high they will be fit to be transplanted into an orchard.

The soil for an orchard is an object demanding the attention of the farmer. A strong, deep, moist soil on land a little descending to the south, is preferable; but other ground will answer, if properly prepared and cultivated—rockly land answers well. Land that is either very wet or very dry, should be avoided. But no land is more unfit for the purpose than that on which a former orchard has stood. The first orchard so entirely exhausts that kind of food and nutriment in the soil, that is necessary for the growth of the apple tree, as not to leave sufficient for a second orchard. Many instances of this kind might be cited—every farmer who has tried the experiment knows the fact. I had an old orchard standing on rich land, and which was formerly thrifty, but some years since it began to decay and several of the trees died and were removed. Near where one of those trees died, but not on the same spot, fifteen years since, I set out a young thrifty tree, and though the land still remains rich, and the tree alive, it is now but a little larger or taller than when I first transplanted it. It has not during that whole time yielded a bushel of apples, and those were neither fit to eat nor make cider, though some time previous to its removal it was grafted from a stock that bore excellent fruit. The tree is now decaying, and probably will not live two years more. Nine years since I set out in the same orchard six more thrifty young apple trees; they are all alive, but four of them are but little, if any, larger than when they were transplanted, and have borne no fruit; to the other two with a view to ascertain whether they could be rendered productive, I have applied a rich supply of manure and loam; they now begin to thrive, and one of them the last year bore two or three fair apples. That land on which an orchard formerly stood will again be able to support apple trees, I have no doubt, but how long a period of time must elapse before it can effect that purpose, I cannot say. The nature of the earth seems to require a rotation in trees as well as plants.

The trees in an orchard should be placed forty feet distant from each other. Placed at such a distance they will not only be more vigorous and thrifty, but the fruit will be larger, and of a better quality. A free circulation of air, and the admission of the rays of the sun to impart heat and light, are necessary to produce fruit, either in great quantity or of a good quality. The difference is great between fruit of the same stock which grows in the shade and that which grows upon trees exposed to the free action of the sun and the air.—Most of the trees in our orchards stand too near each other, indeed there have been but few errors respecting orchards which have so generally prevailed and which have so often been repeated as this. I apprehend this error is continued more from custom and want of reflection than from an idea of saving land. If the trees stand too near, the farmer instead of receiving an increase, suffers a loss both in the quantity and quality of his fruit; and as much less hay, and that of an inferior quality from the same land. It would be sound policy, in such orchards, for the farmer to cut down a portion of his apple trees, selecting those that are the least thrifty, and those which bear the worst fruit.

In planting trees for an orchard the holes should be dug as deep as will admit the tree as far below the surface as when it stood in the nursery, and as large in circumference as will receive all the roots in their natural positions without bending or crowding them together.—Those holes should be made deeper than you intend to place roots, dug one day previous to the planting, and if the weather be dry, the evening following the digging, two or three pails of water should be thrown into each. Previous to setting the tree in its place, the bottom of the cavity should be raised two or three inches with rich mould. The lowest tier of the roots should then be spread in a horizontal direction, and the small rootlets and fibres belonging to them should be drawn out and spread with the hand like a feather pressed into the soil, and covered with the finest mould; the other roots should then be bedded and covered in the same manner. Great care is requisite to work the mould in between the roots, and tread it down so that no hollow space be left. The remainder of the mould should form a hillock round the stem on a gentle descent beyond the circumference of the hole; this will afford stability and moisture to the tree, and prevent water standing round it. An orchard planted in this manner will flourish, if it is not afterwards neglected.

The orchard should now be secured by a substantial fence against the intrusion of sheep and cattle. Horned cattle should never be suffered to enter it, except for the purpose of hauling in manure, ploughing the land, and drawing off the crops; and at those times particular care is necessary to prevent any harm being done to them. Many a fine tree has been materially injured by the oxen breaking the bark and bruising it when laboring in the orchard.

It requires the constant care of the farmer every spring to remove the caterpillars as soon as they appear on the trees; a little time seasonably employed will effect their destruction. But if they are permitted to remain until they have destroyed a great portion of the first growth of leaves on the trees, they will materially injure the orchard. When the leaves are destroyed by these vermin, nature is, of course, compelled to make a new and exhausting effort to supply foliage from the buds designed for the next year—thus anticipating the growth of one year and cutting off the prospect of fruit. It is with an ill grace that persons guilty of such gross negligence complain that they have neither apples to eat or cider to drink. The fault is in themselves; and the withered appearance of their orchards proclaims to every beholder, that they are careless, slovenly farmers, who, instead of honoring, disgrace the cause of agriculture.

The ground on which the orchard stands must not be suffered to become hard, and bound with the roots of grass closely matted together; for though trees may live in that condition, they cannot thrive. To promote their growth and increase their fruit it is necessary the earth should frequently be opened and enriched with manure or fresh mould. Some turn their swine into their orchards. This is better than nothing; but it is a partial remedy, and attended with some injury. Some portions of the earth the swine will open too deep and injure the roots of the trees—other portions they will leave unmoved. It is true that the manure they make enriches the soil; but if they were confined in a suitable yard and duly attended they would make ten times as much manure there as in an orchard. The course which I have adopted, and found most beneficial to my orchard, is to plough up the grass land every once in three or four years—plant it one year with potatoes, and the next sow it with oats, which I cut for fodder when they are green; taking care each of those years to manure it well. The crops in those years are good, and for three years afterwards I mow it, and it yields annually more than a ton of good hay to the acre; but I never suffered to feed on it.—This process has rendered my apple trees thrifty, encreased their fruit, and made the land on which they stand profitable.

CINCINATUS.

From the National Advocate.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

This is a topic which cannot be too often brought under the consideration of the legislature, and we trust it will occupy that share of attention at their next meeting which its great importance demands. After the many able expositions that have already appeared of the injustice and impolicy of imprisonment for debt, we do not flatter ourselves that we can throw any additional light on the subject. But as, nothwithstanding the almost unanimous hostility which exists in the public mind against its continuance, the practice is still endured, and, of course, sanctioned by our legal institutions, it becomes absolutely necessary that it should not be lost sight of, until a feature so obnoxious, and so much in discordance with our ideas of natural right, is entirely obliterated.—In every act which has been passed for the purpose of giving relief to imprisoned debtors, we perceive a recognition of the principle, that it is impolitic, at least, to coerce the body for debt; but by some inexplicable fatality, [we are unwilling to ascribe it to improper influence] this principle is not allowed to operate to the extent which it ought; for while, in theory, we condemn the depriving man of his liberty for any thing short of criminality, w every day send men to prison who have committed no crime, but who, in most cases, are the innocent victims of unavoidable misfortune, and the objects of our compassion.

We have said, that to imprison a man for debt is an act of *injustice*. This is evident for two reasons; first, because it is punishing without crime; and secondly, because it violates the principle of *equity*, which requires, in all cases, that value should be given for value, that every exchange should be correspondent with the thing returned. Now, what is there so valuable among men as personal liberty?—Next to life and health it is the greatest of blessings? Without it, wealth is of no avail; fame no way desirable. It is the property of all men independent of human laws and institutions, and even of society itself. No intrinsic property can be put in competition with it. To imprison a man, therefore, for payment of goods voluntarily given by the creditor, and for which there was no stipulation in the contract to surrender liberty if the debt was not paid, is an act of gross injustice, and an outrage upon the sacred rights of humanity.

A great lawyer, Sir Wm. Blackstone, says, that " personal liberty is a natural inherent right, which cannot be surrendered or forfeited, unless by the *commission of some great and atrocious crime.*"

This is part of the common law of England, and, as founded in sense and reason, is acknowledged by all our lawyers to be part of the law of this country. Can it then be said, that to contract debt is a " great and atrocious crime?" If so, the government of the United States must be ranked in the class of criminals; and if we extend our views, not only the general government, but those on whom the management of the affairs of every state has devolved, will fall to be added to the list; for all are in the practice of contracting debt for public purposes. Not only so, but their example is followed by every member of the community, whose criminality is not more excusable than that of those filling public situations. It requires no argument to demonstrate the absurdity of this position; yet, by sending men to prison who cannot pay the debts they have contracted, we involve ourselves in the dilemma of imputing to them criminality. By depriving them of their personal liberty, we treat them as persons who have been committing " some great and atrocious crime."

We readily admit, that the dishonest and fraudulent debtor is a fit object of punishment, and, perhaps, he cannot be more properly dealt with than being sent to prison. But there are laws exclusively directed against fraud and imposition, and cannot the dishonest debtor be punished by these laws? Surely it is for what is crime, and not for misfortune that penal statutes have been enacted. If imprisonment for debt could be shown to be lawful, what sort of a law would that be which punishes indiscriminately the innocent and the guilty? Is it that the guiltless should suffer for the criminal? If " it is better that ninety nine guilty persons should escape than one innocent suffer," why is it that in every day's practice, we reverse this salutary maxim, and actually punish the ninety nine innocent for the sake of reaching one that is guilty?

No one will pretend to say, that *imprisonment* is not a *punishment*. As little can it be pretended that *debt* is a *crime*. The most just, the most honourable and the most virtuous are in debt, and are not nor need not be ashamed of it.—Debt is a fair contract, freely entered into by the mutual consent of both parties, the creditor as well as the debtor. It cannot therefore, be criminal to be in debt. Neither is inability or insolvency a crime, for it can never be a crime, to do what is impossible, and it is impossible for a man ruined by the cupidity of others to pay the debts he has contracted.

Imprisonment for debt being then an act of injustice, it cannot be modified or fashioned, by any alteration in shape or dimensions into a compatibility with natural or moral right. It is vitally a bad principle. Nothing short of its total extirpation can be of any service to the community. An urgent claim, therefore, exists upon the legislature to put a final stop to this practice, even though it were established by laws and statutes, which, we believe is not the case. It is a remnant of feudal barbarism, hostile to the principles of natural right, and to the spirit of our free institutions.

We shall return to the consideration of this important subject, and endeavor, finally, to show how debtor and creditor may be mutually protected.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

TURKISH EMPIRE.

The rapid progress, and still more rapid decline of the Turkish power, are among the most interesting phenomena in the history of modern Europe. Under any circumstances, we could not behold with indifference a people which seemed to spring at once, from nothing, to the summit of empire—whose power was extended over the classic regions of the east, in all the rigor of barbarous and unrelenting despotism, and which, distinguished from the rest of Europe by the character of its religion, its laws, its manners and its customs, has stood an isolated monument of the energy of superstitious enthusiasm. The Turks are descended from a Tartar horde, who emigrated from the countries bordering on the Caspian sea, about the year 850, and who, for several centuries after, interfered, with decisive effect, in the contests and revolutions of the Saracen Asiatic states. Othman, the chief of the Oguzian Tartars, is reckoned the real founder of the Turkish empire. He succeeded his father in 1289, and his dominions were then confined to the lordship of Siguta, in Bithynia, and a small tract of adjoining territory. But the good conduct of Othman, and the bravery and zeal of his followers, enabled him greatly to extend the narrow limits of his paternal inheritance, and to bequeath the whole of Bithynia and Cappadocia to his son and successor. From this period the tide of Turkish conquest began to roll forward with a force that could not be checked by the feeble resistance of the Greeks. In 1338, the Ottoman troops first obtained a footing in Europe; and in a little more than a century after, (1453,) Mahomed II, sword in hand, entered Constantinople, the capital of the Greek empire. Selim, the grandson of Mahomet, added Syria and Egypt to the dominions of his ancestors; and Solyman the Magnificent, the cotemporary of the emperor Charles V., and the most accomplished of all the Ottoman princes, conquered the greater part of Hungary, and in the east extended his sway to the Euphrates. At this period the Turkish was unquestionably the most powerful empire in the world. But even then it had not reached its greatest height. Solyman was succeeded by other able princes, and the Ottoman arms continued to retain their ascendancy over those of Christendom, until the famous John Sobieski, king of Poland, forced them, in 1683, to raise the siege of Vienna. This marked the era of their decline. For a time they continued to oppose the Austrians and Hungarians with doubtful fortune, and with various success; but the victories of prince Eugene gave a decisive superiority to the Christians. From this blow they never recovered; their empire continued ever since to fall, like a star which shoots downwards, through the expanse of the heavens; until at last their power seems tottering on the very verge of annihilation.

The Turks, like their Tartar ancestors, are naturally a brave, patient, and hardy race. They were early inured to habits of pillage and of blood; and after embracing the Mahometan faith, they found in the law of the prophet, not a license only, but a *command* to desolate the world, and to propagate their religion and their empire by violence. The peculiar tenets and leading doctrines of the Koran harmonised in a particular manner with the ferocious, ignorant, and superstitious minds of the Turks, who early became the most zealous apostles of a religion, of which implicit faith and unconquerable energy are the vital principles. Their fanaticism knew no bounds. They literally believed that the sword was the key of heaven and of hell; and that to fall fighting in defence of the true faith, was the most glorious of deaths, and was accompanied with the largest portion of eternal felicity. Firm and unshaken believers in the doctrine of predestination—assured that no caution could avert, and that no dangers could possibly accelerate their inevitable destiny—they met their enemies without fear or apprehension.

To the desperate energies which would be exerted by principles like these, wielded too by a succession of Sultans, distinguished for various and consummate ability, the Greeks had nothing to oppose but dispirited troops, and generals equally destitute of skill and capacity. The total defeat of Bajazet, the grandson of Othman, by Timour, in 1402, presented an opportunity which, had it been rightly improved, might have enabled the Greeks to expel the Turks from Europe. But they were themselves totally incapable of profiting by this or any other event; and the schism of the West, and the factions and wars of France, England, and Germany, deprived them of all foreign assistance, and enabled the Turks to repair their shattered fortunes, and again to become the terror and scourge of Christendom.

But the same cause to which the Turks principally owed their original success—the intolerant bigotry and fanaticism of their religion—proved also the principal cause of their decline. It insulated them for the rest of Europe, and taught them to look down with contempt and aversion on the arts, the sciences, and the attainments of the infidel world. " There is," to use their own words, " but one law, and that law forbids all communication with infidels."

Other causes have also contributed to the decline of the power of the Turks. The fiery and impetuous zeal of the original conquerors has long ago subsided; the invention of gunpowder, and other improvements in the system of modern warfare, have opposed an invincible obstacle to the success of multitudes without discipline, and courage without skill. That fanatic fervor, that contempt of danger, and that superiority of numbers, and of bodily strength, which formerly gave so decided a superiority to the Ottoman arms, could not enable them to contend with the science, the cool deliberate courage, the artillery and the tactics of the troops of prince Eugene, and of Suwarrow. The Turks have degenerated both in their civil and military institutions; but their present weakness is to be ascribed more to their not keeping pace with the progress of their neighbours, than to their positive decline.

Their ignorance, and the confidence in the doctrine of predestination, prevent them from suspecting the source of their inferiority to be in themselves: " we effected our conquests," said the Mufti to the Baron de Tott, " without any aid from European tactics, nor do we now stand in need of them. Our defeats are not the effects of human force; they are the chastisements of our crimes; the decree of Heaven hath reached us, and nothing can avert the wrath of Omnipotence."

The unlimited despotism of the Sultans may be assigned as another cause of the decline of the Turkish empire. The Sultan is at the head of both church and state. He is regarded as the immediate vicegerant of God, or rather of the Prophet, and the most unresisting and passive obedience to his command is inculcated as a primary religious duty.

For a time, during the rise of the Turkish power, this extraordinary exaltation of the sovereign was attended with no evil consequences. The Sultans were generals in war, and legislators in peace; they practised from necessity, both the military and peaceful virtues, in order to inspire confidence and attachment in their soldiery and subjects; from personal observation they were able to bestow rewards on those who deserved them; and the necessity of supporting their own power, by the efficacy of the talents and attachments of their officers, was a sure pledge of a judicious selection. But when the tide of Turkish conquest was stopped, and the heirs of royalty, instead of being educated in the council or the field, were brought up in the slothful luxury of the Seraglio, their inclinations were vilified by their habits, and their government grew as vicious, as corrupt, and as worthless as themselves. Influenced by private, and often base affections, they committed the administration to favorites without merit or experience, and the incapacity of the head pervaded and paralized the whole system of the state.

The extension of its boundaries also hastened the decline of the empire, by encreasing the number of its enemies, not of its subjects. Submission to the power of the Turks averted indeed the stroke of death, but nothing short of embracing the religion of their Prophet could exonerate the vanquished from extortion and slavery. " The conquered people, if they obstinately refused the offer of conversion, became, together with their possessions, their industry, and their children, virtually the property of their masters. *Their substance*, says the law, *is as our substance, their eye as our eye, their life as our life*. In such a state of subjection, their claim to justice and security was little better than an empty sound; and their lives and fortunes were made subservient to the necessities of the state and the interests of the superior and privileged class, who strove, by every means, however injurious and insulting to their feelings, to suppress, instead of exciting their energies, to debilitate their minds to the level of slavery, and to ensure their submission to the forms of government established by themselves." (Mr. Thornton's Present State of Turkey, vol. ii. p. 60.)

" All the officers of government," says the same accurate and well-informed writer, " owe their appointment to the sole favor of the Sultan, without respect to birth, talents, services, or experience. They are deposed or punished without the liberty of complaint or remonstance; and at their death the Sultan inherits their property. Governments of every description are sold at the Porte: they are held for the term of one year only, and at the ensuing *bairam* the leases must be renewed or transferred to a less parsimonious competitor. In the public registers, the precise value of every important post under government is recorded; and the regular remittance of taxes and tribute is the on-

ly acknowledged criterion of upright administration. If the stipulated revenue duly enters into the coffers of the government, no enquiry is made whether it has been collected by harsh or by lenient measures.

"When the inhabitants of a city or a province are dissatisfied with the Pacha, they present their complaints in a petition to the Porte; but, unless they accompany it with a larger sum than the Pacha finds it convenient to give for his reappointment, they seldom succeed in their application for his removal. Contestations of this public nature, as well as those between private individuals, are determined, not by the evidence of facts, or the force of argument, but by *the specific quantity of gold which either party can produce in support of his case.*"

"When a Pacha thinks he can establish his independence by his wealth, or his troops, he rebels: that is, he sends no remittances to the Porte; and, if the Sultan cannot subdue him by force, a sort of contest in cunning arises between them—the Sultan trying to assassinate, the Pacha to murder the assassin. It is not uncommon for the Sultan to send an executioner with orders, if he should not be able to effect the destruction of the Pacha, to load him with additional honors! By this means, suspicion is not unfrequently lulled asleep; and the Pacha is rendered an easier prey to that undistinguishable thirst for revenge which can never be satisfied except by the blood of those who have presumed to contemn the authority of the vicegerent of the Prophet."

Such is a brief abstract of what appears to us to have been the principal causes of the increase and decline, and of the present enfeebled state, of the Turkish power. It is a fabric which may be easily subverted, but which, fortunately for Europe, can never again recover its former strength. It has for the last fifty years existed only in consequence of the mutual jealousies and struggles of Russia and Austria; but what will be the consequence of the present conjunction cannot be foretold at present. If they follow out the principles on which they have acted in the case of Naples, they must support the throne of the Sultan, and render the banner of the cross an auxiliary of the cresscent. Such an association, however, it may be reasonably predicted, will never take place, and it would no be a very surprising thing, if, in the course of ten or fifteen years, Turkey should *be* w at Poland *is*. But, so long as the Turkish government is suffered to exist, the Pachas will continue to pillage and waste the provinces, and the Sultan will, in his turn, strangle and then plunder the Pachas.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, November 1.

The ship Orion, which arrived yesterday, sailed from Liverpool September 21st. Captain Davis brought no papers except Mye 's Liverpool Price Current and Shipping List of the 17th, and we do not learn that there was any political news. A few letters from Liverpool as late as the 20th are received. *Mercantile Adv.*

The Observer does not contain a single article either respecting the affairs of Russia and Turkey, or the state of the markets. What we have given below, from the Liverpool papers, sufficiently bear us out in the opinion, we stood alone in this city, in advancing, that the state of the harvest in Europe did not justify the rise in the price of grain which has taken place in this country, and which appeared to us the work of *speculation*. The crops in the northern parts of Europe may have been partially injured by wet weather; but in the south and west, we are justified in believing, that the ground was cleared before the rain had commenced. It is not so long since we were told in the London Courier, that grain of every description had fallen 30 per cent. in consequence of the favorable prospects of an abundant harvest, and we have as yet seen nothing, on which we can rely with any certainty, to warrant the belief that it has much more than recovered the price it brought previous to the fall. All accounts from the continent of Europe represent the harvest to have been most plentiful. Even were it otherwise, and that the failure had been serious in England, its ports must be opened before this country could derive any advantage from it; and this is an event which is not likely to happen soon; owing to the powerful landed interest, who will strenuously oppose every measure calculated to create a competition with foreign products. *Nat. Advocate.*

Extract of a letter—Liverpool, Sept. 20.

"The weather, yesterday, and the day before being dry, staggered the faith of the corn folks a good deal—besides, the price has fallen in London—but this day we have a good deal of rain and the weather looks by no means settled, so that if this letter reaches you before the arrival of the Hercules, &c. you need not hesitate to buy flour freely at six dollars.—Upland cotton 8 3-4 to 11d."

PRESIDENT BOLIVAR.

It has frequently been remarked that the *patriot leader* of the revolutionists, in Spanish America, has always made the great *patriot leader* of North America his guide and patern. The following correspondence shows how closely the imitation has been preserved:

From a Maracaibo paper of July 21.

H Q Guanare, 25th May, 1821.

Simon Bolivar, Liberator, President, &c. to the Vice-President of the Republic.

Moved by the clamors of my own family, and those of some friends and companions in arms, groaning under the miserable situation wherein they found themselves, I took the liberty, in the year 1819, to draw an order on the public treasury of Bogota. I herewith enclose to Y. E. under No. 1, the copy of the answer which I received from the receiver general, announcing the receipt of my draft, and advising me that the same was ordered to be paid. The document No. 2, confirms its payment. The laws respecting the partition of the national properties, entitles me to 25,000 dollars, as general in chief of the army, and to the rights of expecting bounties and extraordinary grants; and the law which regulates the pay of all the officers, adjudges to me as president of the republic, 50,000 dollars annually, from the year 1819. I do, from this moment, renounce all these rights and wages which I have not received, satisfied with the 14,000 dollars paid at Bogota. The object for which I took that sum, and the sacred duties which I have withal fulfilled, have fully requited me for the rights which I now forego in behalf of the treasury. I request Y. E. will be pleased, in my name, to lay this candid exposition of my will before the general congress; if accepted, I will look upon it as a peculiar kindness, which I will value as the purest testimony of the regard with which the national representatives deign to honor me.

BOLIVAR.

ANSWER OF THE CONGRESS.

General Congress, Secretary's Office, June 25, 1821.

To the Minister of Finance:

The congress being informed of the resignation made by H. E. the Liberator President, of the pay, grants, and assignments, which belong to him in virtue of the laws made in the extraordinary session of last evening; but, taking into consideration his love for liberty, his indefatigable constancy to defend it, his integrity and disinterestedness, he can never renounce the gratitude of Colombia, which is his best patrimony!

"*Resolved*, That the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, may well renounce before the future congress, the pay, grants, and assignations belonging to him by the laws."

And which I have the honor to transmit to your lordship.

God preserve your lordship many years.

FRANCISCO SOTO, Sec'y.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 14.

Don *Joaquin de Anduaga* was presented on Wednesday last to the president, by the secretary of state, when he delivered his credential letters, and was received by the president, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Spain. *Nat. Intel.*

We understand, at the late sale of the land acquired from the Cherokees, fifty-one small tracts were sold—(say from 50 to 300 acres each) which amounted to about 16,000 dollars. *Star.*

New York Convention.—The labors of this distinguished assembly will it is supposed, come to a conclusion this week. If all that was hoped has not been effected by them, they have done much good in abolishing the councils of appointment and revision, in dividing and distributing the immense patronage in that state—in greatly extending the right of suffrage, in sustaining the independence of the judiciary, and in assimilating their constitution, in a good degree, to that of the United States. *Franklin Gaz.*

Mail.—The contractors for carrying the mail, between this city and Philadelphia, have instructions to provide an armed guard for the mail, on the part of the route, which particularly requires it—that is between Baltimore and Elkton, about fifty miles, on which all the mail robberies, but one, have been perpetrated for several years; and which presents a strong temptation in the sparseness of the population, the extent of the forests, and the darkness and loneliness of the time, when the mails pass it.

We are glad that an arrangement for safety on this exposed American *Hounslow Heath*, will be made; and it is to be hoped, the necessity of its permanency will be impressed on the minds of those who have the subject in charge. *Baltimore Patriot.*

Charleston, October 20.

The steam-ship Robert Fulton, which started yesterday morning for Havana, New Orleans and Pensacola, had about one hundred passengers. She was delayed on Saturday afternoon, in consequence of there being so much swell upon the bar as to render it unsafe to attempt crossing it. Among the passengers is col. Callava, who has gone on with the avowed intention of demanding satisfaction for the indignities offered him by general Jackson.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday in the ship Franklin, for New York, was col. Coppinger, late governor of East Florida. *Courier.*

PLEASING INTELLIGENCE.

Capture of the Pirates!—By the schr. Mary Ann, capt. Hilliard, arrived yesterday, we received a Havanna paper of the 24th inst. from which we have translated the following highly pleasing article:

"Havanna, Oct. 24, 1821.

"Arrived from Liverpool, the American ship *Lucies*, capt. Missroon. On the 16th, this ship was taken possession of by the famous pirates who cruise off Cape St. Antonio, and as these picaroons were about plundering her, the U. S. brig *Enterprise*, fortunately hove in sight, and succeeded in capturing the piratical fleet consisting of four schooners and one sloop. The sea robbers had the audacity to hoist the red flag. Besides the vessels captured, there was an open boat attached to the same gang, which effected her escape.—The prizes have been sent to *Charleston*, where the crews will be tried. The ship was brought in by a midshipman of said U. S. brig.

We have been harror struck by the depredations and piracies lately committed by these buccaneers, and we congratulate the mercantile world on the capture of those unprincipled men, the more particularly, as by their apprehension, important discoveries will be made, by which we will find out who are their companions, who are their protectors, and by whom fitted out; together with other interesting information." *Charleston Courier.*

Newark, (N. J.) October 23.

Suicide.—A most outrageous suicide was committed in this town on Sunday last, by a young man, whose name is supposed to be *Henry H. Newlove*, from Yorkshire, (England,) about a year ago.—The deadly wound was inflicted about nine o'clock in the morning, at the Inn of Mr. Robinson, where he lodged the preceding night, but the act not discovered till after mid-day. By his own account, he placed a pistol charged with powder and ball to his breast, which he intentionally discharged whilst lying in the bed. The ball passed through his body, entering just below the breast bone, and passing out at the back between the 4th and 5th ribs; the pistol at the same time bursted, and badly mangled one of his hands. In this state of bodily suffering he remained five hours without revealing what had happened, or by a groan giving the least intimation of it, notwithstanding the solicitations of the landlord to get up or receive refreshments in the bed. He pleaded indisposition for not rising—but it was evidently his intention to expire before the atrocious act was discovered. In this lingering state, in the rational exercise of his mind, without uttering a complaint, or showing the least remorse, the melancholy deed was brought to light. He died early yesterday morning, about 18 hours after receiving the wound.—By a letter found in his possession addressed to a lady in New York, (which he made mention of in his dying moments,) it appears that this rash and wicked act was the result of disappointed love, connected with the want of employ and impoverished circumstances. His papers and effects are in the possession of Stephen Dodd, Esq. coroner. *Centinel.*

Detroit, October 19.

Last Tuesday night the following tragical occurrence took place, a short distance above this city. Five or six Indians (Chippewas, we believe) were sitting by their fire, when one demanded a drink of whiskey from another who held a bottle between his knees—he was refused, and immediately drew a knife and killed his comrade, who had denied him, by stabbing him in his neck.—The father of the murdered Indian, on seeing the fate of his son, sprang upon the murderer, seized him by the throat, bore him to the ground, and gave him several stabs with a short knife. Thinking he had killed him, he went to see his son, but no sooner had he quit the murderer, than he sprang upon his feet and fled. He has not been seen since, and it is supposed that he has died of his wounds in the forest where he has hid himself.

Westchester, (Penn.) Oct. 31.

"The worm that dieth not, and the fire that is not quenched."

A most wonderful confession, by a dying man, has lately been made, explaining things that have long been hidden in mystery, and unfolding a dreadful scene of iniquity.

A few years ago a barn was burnt; and all attempts to discover the conflagrator proved ineffectual. The dying man referred to, tortured by the pangs of conscience to which those of death were sensations of pleasure, had the horrid secret wrung from his soul. He confessed that he had robbed and murdered a man, and placing the corpse in the barn, had set it on fire, to conceal his crime. He had an accomplice; that accomplice is still living and justice though slow of foot will surely overtake him.

Such is a part of a story related to us in a way to command our belief. Further particulars shall be given soon. In the mean time, let him that meditates evil know, that God is the avenger of crimes, and murder never escapes punishment. *Village Record.*

English Corn Law.—The quarter of wheat in England is eight Winchester bushels, of 32 quarts each, without any reference to weight.—The price is returned every week from the twelve maritime districts to London, and the opening of the ports depends upon the avarage price, founded upon these returns, for the six weeks, or the six last averages, immediately preceding the 15th of February, 15th May, 15th August, and 15th November. If the price is declared to be 80s. per quarter at either of those periods, then the ports open for the admission of foreign grain without restriction; but if the price reaches only 67s. then the ports open for the admission of wheat in British ships from their own colonies only, free of duty. *Richmond Adv.*

There are now printed in the state of Ohio forty-two newspapers. Forty-two years ago there were scarcely as many inhabitants of the territory comprised in the state that could read a newspaper.

DIED,

On Saturday last, in this county, on Flat river, Mr. ARCHER HARRIS, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He said he was prepared for death, and departed without a groan.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
November 7	44	55	60
8	45	65	67
9	63	67	70
10	40	57	54
11	45	56	58
12	44	49	59
13	37	45	49

NOTICE.

THE NEGROES belonging to the heirs of the late Wm. F. Strudwick, will be hired at the Market-house in Hillsborough, on the 28th of December next. All persons concerned will take notice that they must be delivered on that day before 12 o'clock, well clothed with a blanket, hat, shoes, and warm outside clothes.

J. Webb, *Guardian.*

Nov. 13, 1821. 92—7w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just repaired his Grist-mill, Saw-mill and Cotton Machine, and has them in full operation; where he will keep on hand, for sale, flour, cotton, plank and lumber.—Also, wishes to purchase a quantity of WHEAT.

Thomas W. Holden.

Enoe, Orange co. Nov. 13, 1821. 92—3w

FOR SALE,

A Strong Philadelphia built double Chair, with a top.—Also, a strong Sulkey, with or without harness, all new. Apply to

James Webb.

November 9, 1821. 29—tf

NOTICE.

THE business which has heretofore existed between the subscribers, under the firm of *JOHN VAN HOOK & Co.* was on the 7th instant dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said concern, are requested to call and settle their accounts with Messrs. Thomas Clancy & Co. who are authorised to adjust all the business of said concern.

John Van Hook,
James Child,
Thomas Clancy.

November 13, 1821. 92—

NOTICE.

THOMAS CLANCY & JAMES CHILD have entered into copartnership, under the firm of *THOMAS CLANCY & Co.*—and have just received their fall supply of

DRY GOODS,
Hard Ware, Cutlery, and Groceries,

which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on business in the house recently occupied by John Van Hook & Co.; where they hope to have the patronage of their friends and former customers.

Thomas Clancy,
James Child.

November 13, 1821. 92—

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination of the students of the Hillsborough Academy will commence on Thursday the 15th instant.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

Nov. 6 91—tf

Lost or Mislaid,

ON the third day of last March court, a note of hand for thirty dollars, drawn by William Newcomb in favour of Robert Smith, John Hastings witness. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, or paying it to any person but myself.

Thomas Durham.

Orange county, Oct 27, 1821. 90—3wp

SADDLERY.

ALEXANDER & HARRISON have on hand a large assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon Gears, Collars,

and every thing in their line, which is offered on very moderate terms for cash, grain or pork. Their shop is on Queen street, over Dr. Webb's medicine shop.

November 14 1821. 92—

WILL BE SOLD

AT the Market-house in Hillsborough, on Thursday the 29th of November instant, a negro man named Stephen, and the Library of Wm. Whitted, deceased, on a credit of nine months.

J. Webb and
James Phillips,
Executors.

November 9, 1821. 92—3w

AMES MELVIN, TAILOR,

LATELY from New-York, respectfully informs the citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, under the firm of

MELVIN & CALVERT.

They flatter themselves that they are capable of doing work in the neatest and most fashionable stile, and will do their best endeavors to suit all those who will please to favor them with their custom. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. They hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

November 13, 1821. 92—3m

GROCERIES,

Hatter's Materials, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Medicines.

THE subscriber having lately received his fall supply, his assortment now consists of the following, besides many other articles:

4000 lbs. prime Brown Sugar,
2000 lbs Green Coffee,
300 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
14 lbs. Imperial } TEAS,
1 chest Young Hyson }
5000 lbs. Sweedish iron, mostly wagon tire,
German Blistered Steel,
Wagon Boxes, 4½ by 2½,
Liverpool ground and fine Salt,
16 kegs Cut Nails, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20d,
3 kegs wrought ditto, 6 and 8d,
Flooring and ceiling Brads,
Molasses,
1 barrel Havannah Honey,
Champaign, Madeira, } WINES,
Teneriffe (London Particular), }
Port, Claret, and
Malaga
Cordials,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
West India and New England Rum,
Apple and Peach Brandy,
Rye and common Whiskey,
Porter,
Lime Juice,
10 boxes Window Glass,
Pots and Dutch Ovens,
Weeding Hoes,
Bed Cords and Leading Lines,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder, warranted good,
Shot, and Bar Lead,
Chocolate, Ginger, Spice,
Pepper, Raisins, Almonds,
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs,
A large assortment of Shoes,
Men's fine and coarse Hats,
Glass, Stone, and Queens Ware,
China in boxes,
600 lbs. Goshen Cheese,
Northern Homespun,
Gum'd Cotton,
Pound Pins,
Knives and Forks,
Cotton Yarn,
Stocking ditto,
Chewing Tobacco, Snuff,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Wafers, Ink Powder,
Webster's, New-York, Dilworth's, and Universal Spelling Books,
American White Soap,
Turpentine ditto,
Shaving ditto,
Whittemore's Cotton Cards.

Hatters' Materials.

Red, Yellow and Black Morocco Skins,
Aquafortis, Verdigris,
Quick Silver,
Bow Strings, Slopping Brushes,
Banding and Binding,
Glue.

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, &c.

White Lead, by the keg or pound,
Red Lead, Spanish Brown,
Yellow Ochre, Vermillion,
Chrome Yellow,
Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2,
Litharge, Lampblack,
Gum Shell Lack,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon or bottle,
Copal Varnish,
Putty, Chalk,
Red Sanders, Camwood,
Madder, Copperas,
Best Spanish Indigo,
Allum, Brimstone,
Salt Petre,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Pearl Ash, Fig Blue,
Castor Oil, by bottle or phial,
Sweet Oil, by ditto.
Opodeldoc, Laudanum,
Calomel and Jalap,
Paregoric, British Oil,
Bateman's Drops,
Oil of Wormseed,
Spirits of Hartshorn,
Essence of Lavender, Lemon, Burgamott, and Peppermint,
Cream of Tartar, White Vitrol,
Asofoetida, Gumquiacum,
Lee's, Duvall's, and Bragg & Jones' Anti-Bilious Pills,
Itch Ointment,
Peppermint and Wormwood Candy,
Camphor, Red Barks.

Expected soon from New York, half a ton of Logwood, 1600 lbs. Goshen Cheese, 25 bushels Red Clover Seed, 25 lbs. Spanish Indigo, patent Yellow, some other paints, &c. All of which will be sold low for cash only.

D. Yarbrough.

Hillsborough, Nov. 13, 1821. 92—4w

From an English Paper.

THE POOR SHOE-MAKER.

SERIOUS TRUTH THOUGH SAD POETRY.

I knew a poor shoe-maker—poor 'tis true,
For this plain reason, which I bring to view;
Too oft he enters at the grog shop door
To meet his friends, and take a glass or more.
While there—a customer calls in, to view
His shoes, and buy, perhaps, a pair or two;
But finds the shop alone, except a boy,
Without a master, and without employ,
And almost without sense, who cannot tell
The price of any shoes there are to sell.
Another calls, the twentieth time or so,
To get the boots he ordered months ago;
But finds them in the same unfinish'd state
They had been every time he call'd of late.
Disgusted with the treatment he receives,
He turns to go—but this short message leaves:
"Inform your master he may take his ease,
And finish them whenever he may please,
And then dispose of them to whom he can—
I'll keep my money for a worthier man."
Thus, while the poor shoe-maker wastes his time,
His reputation, money, health and prime—
His customers he looses, one by one,
Till, in the sequel, he is quite undone.
Now, fearful creditors their calls begin,
As frequent as his customers had been;
With language plausible, though full of guile,
He lulls their apprehensions for awhile—
But no long while—for duns and writs prevail,
He spends a month or two, perhaps, in jail;
Then gives himself entirely up to sloth,
Which is, of body and of soul, the moth.

[From No. 7, Campbell's Magazine.

FROM THE DUTCH OF TOLLENS.

TO A MOURNER.

The creeping worm, that weak and weary,
Was slumbering in its narrow cell,
Luraptur'd, bursts that prison dreary,
And fluttering, leaves its wither'd shell:
Gently moving, gaily roying
Far away from earthly care;
Soaring brightly, wafted lightly
Through the boundless fields of air.

Thou, Mourner! dry that thoughtless tear,
And gaze no more upon the dead;
'Tis but a solitary bier!
No earthly spirit lingers there—
On wings of light to Heaven 'tis fled!

From the New-England Galaxy.

On the guilt of incurring debts without either a prospect or an intention of payment.

Among the various devices which young men have invented to involve themselves in difficulties and ruin, none is more frequent than that of incurring debt at a very early age without any real necessity. No sooner is the aspiring youth emancipated from his school, or his guardian and superintendants, than he becomes, in his own idea, a man; and not only so, but a man of consequence, whom it behoves to dress, and make a figure. To accomplish the purpose of making a figure, some expensive vices are to be affected or practised. But as the stipends of young men just entering into life are usually inconsiderable, it is necessary to borrow on the most disadvantageous terms or to purchase the various requisites of a pleasurable life on credit. The debt soon accumulates from small beginnings to a great sum. The young adventurer continues, while his credit is good, in the same wild career; but adieu to real pleasure, to improvement, to honest industry, and to a quiet mind. His peace is wounded. A perpetual load seems to weigh him down; and though his feelings may, by length of time and habit, become too callous to be affected by the misery of his situation, yet he is lost to all sincere enjoyment; and, if he fall not a victim of despair, survives only to gain a precarious existence at the gaming table, to deceive the unwary, and to elude the researches of persecuting creditors. Even if he be enabled, by the death of his parents or rich relations, to pay the debts which his youthful folly has contracted, yet has he suffered long and much, and lost the beginning of life, the season of rational delight and solid improvement, in distress and fears, in fabricating excuses and pretences, and in flying from the eager pursuit of duns and bailiffs.

But this folly, however pregnant with misery, is entitled to pity, and may, in some degree, admit of those usual palliations,—youthful ardour, and want of experience. Thousands, have ruined their fortunes and their happiness by hastily running into debt before they knew the value of money, or the consequences of their embarrassment. We pity their misfortune; and, in the first part of their progress, we do not usually accuse them of dishonesty.

But the habit of incurring debt, though in the earlier periods of life it may originate in thoughtlessness, commonly leads to a crime most atrocious in itself, and injurious to society. He who prayed against poverty, lest he should be poor and steal, understood human nature.—Difficulties and distresses have a natural tendency to lessen the restraints of conscience. The fortress of honor, when stormed by that sort of poverty which is occasioned by profligacy, and not defended with sound principles (such as men of the world do not often possess,) has for the most part yielded at discretion. He, then, who began with incurring debt merely because he was strongly stimulated by passion or fancy, and was not able to pay for their gratification, proceeds, when the habit is confirmed, and the first scruples dismissed, to contract debt wherever unsuspecting confidence will afford him an opportunity.

If he possesses titles, distinction or any kind of eminence, he will not find it difficult to gain credit.—Young tradesmen, desirous of making connexions, are ready to run any risque; and hope that, if its is long before they receive their money, they shall not be without the great man's patronage or recommendation. But here also they are often deceived; for the great man without principle considers his creditors as his enemies, and never thinks of them but to contrive methods to avoid and deceiveth them. If he happens to receive any money, he takes care to expend it among strangers, who have no other demand upon him but for the commodity which he pays for at the time of purchase. The world is wide, and when one set of credulous tradesmen are wearied with expectation and disappointment, the great man migrates to another part of the town or country, and condescends to confer on some ambitious but unfortunate mortal the honour of dealing with him. Thus he goes on during the greater part of his life; and when the creditors are importunate, and the horrors of a gaol impend, he collects his property, and withdraws from the kingdom, or living in disguise, enjoys his luxuries, and laughs at his deluded tradesmen. Indeed, as most ill qualities go together, his pride is so great, that he scarcely vouchsafes to bestow upon such low creatures as tradesmen a moment's consideration.

But while the builder, the draper, the tailor, the butcher, the baker, and the chandler, remain unpaid, the jockey and the horsedealer, the mistress and the brother gamester, receive ready money with ostentatious profusion. Sharpers and prostitutes, with all the qualities of thievery, riot in those riches which ought to be paid to honest men, who, with their families, are reduced to a state of starving, by feeding, clothing, and accommodating some hardened profligate and extravagant debauchee. Who but must feel indignation when he sees a man in high life, as it is called, eating a joint of some poor tradesman, whose children are at the same moment begging of their parents a morsel of bread? Who beholds, without abhorrence, my lord or Sir John sitting joyous at the head of a plentiful table, supplied *gratis*, with every article, by the father of those children?

Indeed, the pride and vanity of some persons, who value themselves on their birth, or their fashionable mode of life, induce them to look upon themselves as a superior order of beings, and to presume that they have a right to be still supported by their tradesmen in profusion and elegance, even after they are reduced in their circumstances, either by misfortune or misconduct. If an honest man makes his demand, he is impertitent, his insolence is not to be borne; he is dismissed; but not till he evidently shows that he will no longer supply the commodities in which he deals. On his dismission some exception is taken to his account; a dispute ensues; and that dispute furnishes the fine gentleman or fine lady with a pretence for not paying the bill. In the mean time card parties, visitings, and all fashionable amusements proceed as usual: for who would be so vulgar as to attend to the impertinence of the scum of the earth, or suffer one fashionable pleasure to be set aside by the clamorous importunity of a mean mechanic: though his meanness arises from his having spent his substance in supplying the person who despises him with the instruments of luxury, or even the necessaries of life?

The profligacy, the vanity, the unceasing pursuit of pleasure, and the passion for external appearance which characterize the present age, are necessarily productive of expense; expenses occasion distress; and distress, where principles are deficient, dishonesty. No wonder, then, that in no age have sharpers, swindlers, and insolvent contractors of debt, so much abounded. There is hardly any mode of public life, especially in the metropolis, in which yon can be engaged, without having your property exposed to the depradations of villains, who have made cheating a profession, and reduced the art of robbery to a regular system.

Many of the persons who live on the substance of others, by borrowing, purchasing or employing, without intending and without being able to pay, make a splendid figure, and pass for gentlemen and men of honour. But, however they may felicitate themselves on their success, and in the gratification of their pride and vanity, I shall not hesitate to pronounce them more criminal and detestable than highwaymen and house breakers, because to the crime of actual theft they add a most ungenerous breach of confidence.

From the National Advocate.

MATRIMONY.

We frequently read in English papers, the anunciation of marriages in high life thus:

"Married yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, at St. George's Chapel, Hanover square, the Right Honorable C. F. D. to the accomplished and amiable Lady Mary E. daughter of the Earl of S. The happy couple *immediately set off for the country in a barouche and four.*"

The annals of this country, we believe, have only been distinguished by one marriage of corresponding pomp and ceremony, and that did not please the million. But there is a part of this English ceremonial which is too frequently imitated here. We allude to a visit to the country immediately after the solemnization of the nuptials. Scarcely is the knot tied—the parson had his fee, his kiss and his cake, when the damsel so coy and distant before marriage, jumps into a hack or barouche, a steam boat or a sloop, as the case may be, and, surrounded by strangers, passes the first hours after the wedding. In many instances this elopement after marriage is the result of delicacy—a false delicacy to be sure, to avoid the throng of congratulation, the eager and joyous press of friends; the nods, winks, and "ambiguous givings out" of wags and roguish damsels. These we admit, are sometimes perplexing, but they are only the scattering thorns on the rose bush—the pain is light and transient which hilarity banishes, and pure affection renders evanescent. Far different are the impressions to a delicate mind, which these matrimonial visits produce. A couple just united, are necessarily as strange to each other as before marriage. It is only time and affection that can cement the bonds of union and of confidence; yet as this fashion prevails, the lady trusts herself to her new made husband—leaves the city in which she was born—the parents who reared her—the friends who love her—the companions who rejoice in her change of condition, and sets off to the country; arrives at the close of the day, at the village inn—is stared at by the clown—takes a cup of souchong tea: eats some quince sweetmeats. Her bride maid is a strapping wench in a linsey woolsey petticoat, and she is put to bed in cotton sheets on a mattrass of moss, and all night is disturbed with the trampling of horses, the mooing of cows, the village fiddler or the jingling cart of a tin pedlar. This rural felicity is not confined to a single day. The blushing bride is led out by her blushing husband, and takes another diurnal journey—visits another village—and after the lady is thus dragged about the country, jolted, pounded, bruised, stared at, and half starved, she returns in a fortnight to the city, and sets up for company in great state, the marriage being then an old affair. Now we do protest against this unsocial and indelicate practice.—The parent or guardian who consents to the marriage of a ward or daughter, should afford their countenance to the couple, and claim the right of entertaining them while yet the parties are novitiates. A young lady should celebrate her marriage under her parents roof, and surrounded by her household gods, and not run off into the woods, and hide behind hay ricks, as if to shun the face of day and avoid the gaze of fellow mortals.

The ancients celebrated marriages with votive offerings, and with all the native simplicity which truth and innocence inspire. We should not depart from early and sound examples, but rather perpetuate them. The more the world sees of young married people, the more fashionable and customary will matrimony become.

Keep yourself from the occasion, and God will keep you from the sin.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

We have been requested to copy the following narrative of extreme oppression inflicted by a creditor on his unfortunate debtor. The facts as stated, we are informed, occurred a short time since.

Mr.—— of Boston owed a creditor about $150, which the creditor sued for, and added to the debt a further sum of $28, for costs; and Mr.—— having no property except the bedding and furniture for his wife and nine children, was lodged in gaol. His wife was near her confinement, and being unwell, a friend of the family called to see her, and finding her very ill, on the next day called again in company with the family physician, and further; medical advice being deemed necessary, a neighbouring physician was sent for, who gave their opinion, that Mrs. —— would not long continue. A sister of Mr. —— then told the physician that Mr. —— was confined in the prison limits on the suit of the creditor, and she proposed to call upon the creditor, and supplicate for Mr.——'s release, that he might comfort and console his dying wife, and in this charitable work the physician offered to accompany her in his chaise, and they together immediately waited on the creditor, and related to him the distressed state of the family.

The creditor then said he would do all in his power, and would call on the debtor in the course of an hour, which he did, with the offer that if Mr. —— would pay $28 for the law expenses in costs, and give his note for the debt payable on demand, he should then be discharged; these were the only terms he would accede to. Mr. —— not being able to effect this arrangement, having no property, remained in gaol. The sister of Mr —— attended his sick wife on the day following, and continued with her until she expired, after having been previously delivered of an infant which did not survive its mother. Mrs. ——'s last words were expressive of her anxious wish to see her husband.

The evening of the same day, a friend of Mr. —— called on his merciless creditor, requesting Mr. —— might be allowed to attend the funeral of his wife and child, and offered to engage that he should immediately return to his limits; but nearly the same conditions were required, as the only mode of relief, and Mr. —— not being able to comply, was deprived of the melancholy satisfaction of being with his own family on this occasion, or to afford any sympathy to the affliction of his sister or the other children who were by this visitation of God left destitute, and entirely unprotected.

It ought in conclusion to be stated, that the creditor had been a neighbor and intimate in the family for nearly thirty years.

HUMANITY.

THE SABBATH.

Make the Sabbath the market day for thy soul.

Sunday is not a day to feast our bodies, but our souls.

Study the Holy Scripturrs, especially the New Testament; therein are contained the words of eternal life—it has God for its author;—Salvation for its end; and Truth, without mixture, for its matter.

Our opportunities are (like our souls) very precious; but if they are lost, they are irrecoverably lost.

The service of God is the soul's work; and the favour of God is its reward.

God never fails them that wait for him, nor forsakes them that work for him.

We must never forsake God's service, nor refrain from good works, whatsover opposition or ingratitude we find; for whoever seeks God is never discouraged by the faults of men.

It is our main business in this world, to insure an interest in the next.

If you forget God when you are young, God may forget you when you are old. *Floridian.*

'We may die' says the celebrated Wesley, 'without the knowledge of many truths; and yet be carried into Abraham's bosom; but if we die without love, what will knowledge avail? Just as much as it avails the devil and his angels! I will not quarrel with you about any opinion; only see that your heart be right towards God, that you know and love the Lord Jesus Christ, that you love your neighbor, and walk as your Master walked, and I desire no more. I am sick of opinions: I am weary to bear them: my soul loathes this frothy food. Give me solid and substantial religion: give me an humble gentle lover of God and man: a man full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy: a man laying himself out in the work of faith, the patience of hope, the labor of love. Let my soul be with these Christians, wheresoever they are, and whatsoever opinion they are of. Whosoever thus doth the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother and sister and mother.'

Two friends happening to quarrel at a tavern, one of them, a man of hasty disposition, insisted that the other should fight him next morning. The challenge was accepted on condition that they should breakfast together at the house of the person challenged, previous to their going to the field. When the challenger came in the morning, according to appointment, he found every preparation made for breakfast, and his friend with his wife and children ready to receive him: their repast being ended, and the family withdrawn without the least intimation of their purpose having transpired, the challenger asked the other if he was ready to attend?—"No Sir," said he, "not till we are more on a par: that amiable woman, and those six lovely children, who just breakfasted with us, depend, under providence, on my life for subsistence; and till you can stake something equal in my estimation to the welfare of seven persons dearer to me than the apple of my eye, I cannot think we are equall ymatched." "*We are not indeed!*" replied the other, giving him his hand. These two persons became firmer friends than ever.

MARRIAGE.

Marriage enlarges the scene of our happiness and miseries. A marriage of love is pleasant; a marriage of interest, easy; a marriage where both meet, happy. A happy marriage has in it all the pleasures of friendship, all the enjoyments of sense and reason, and indeed all the sweets of this life. Nothing is a greater mark of a degenerate and vicious age, than the common ridicule which passes on this state of life. It is indeed only happy in those who can look down with scorn or neglect on the impieties of the times, and tread the paths of life together in a constant uniform course of virtue.

Anecdote of a British Sailor.

A detachment of British seamen being about to scale the walls of Fort Omoa, belonging to the Spaniards, a sailor inspired with an uncommon share of courage, scrambled singly over the wall: and, to deal execution with the best prospects of success, armed himself with two cutlasses, one in each hand. Thus prepared he met a Spanish officer, just roused from sleep, who in the hurry and confusion which prevailed, had forgot his sword. This circumstance instantly restrained the fury of the British hero, who disdained the appearance of an unarmed foe, presented him with one of his weapons, crying, "I scorn any pitiful advantage; you are now on an equal footing with me." The astonishment of the Spaniard at such an act of matchless generosity, when from the uncouth and hostile appearance of the seaman, he expected to be hewn to pieces, could be equalled only by the admiration of his countrymen, when he informed them of the godlike native which had contributed to his preservation, he could not encounter the arm that might have crushed him without resistance; he became a prisoner; nor was it long before the garrison surrendered, making no other terms than for their lives.

ADDRESS.

Every one has a peculiar *address*. The *address* of the young men consists in deceiving the women; the *address* of old men in being deceived by them. With a courtier *address* is the art of convenient submission. With a woman, dissimulation: with a coquet, being now complying, now repulsive. With a man of intrigue, it is cunning, and with the ambitious man, policy. The address of a parasite, is shown in *accidentally* dropping in at the hour of dinner; and the *address* of most debtors is to conceal their *address* from their creditors.

London Paper.

Only three things are done well in a hurry; flying from the plague, escaping quarrels, and catching fleas.